(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2837.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1801.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

From London papers to the 19th April—fifteen days later than our former accounts—received by the Suffolk, arrived at New-York.

LONDON, April 16.

COMPLETE NAVAL VICTORY.

THE park and tower guns were fired yesterday at two o'clock, to announce a complete NAVAL VICTORY which we have gained over our ancient ally the Danes. Capt. Otway, Sir Hyde Parker's second captain, arrived in the forenoon at the admiralty, with dispatches, containing the official account of this engagement, the particulars of which were immediately communicated to the lord mayor in the following letter:—

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that a dispatch has been received from Sir Hyde Parker, dated the 6th inst. giving an account of an attack having been made on the 2d, under command of lord Nelson, on the enemy's ships, composing the line of defence at Copenhagen, consisting of two decked ships, frigates and floating batteries, and, that after a severe conflict, which lasted several hours, the principal part of the line was silenced, and of 23 ships and vessels which composed it, 18 were taken or destroyed, including in that number 7 ships of the line.

The loss on our side has been 234 killed, and 641 wounded; among the former are captains Mosse and Riou, and among the latter captain Sir T. B. Thompson. I have the pleasure to add, that Sir Hyde Parker was at anchor with his fleet before Copenhagen, when the officer left him on the 6th instant, and that none of his ships or vessels had been lost or dismasted.

Admiralty, 2 o'clock, P. M.
April 15, 1801.

The right hon. the lord Mayor.

(Signed) ST. VINCENT.

Admiralty office, April 15, 1801.

Captain Otway, of his majesty's ship the London, arrived in town this morning, with dispatches from admiral Sir Hyde Parker, commander in chief of a squadron of his majesty's ships employed on a particular service, to Evan Nepean, Esquire, dated on board the London, in Copenhagen roads, the 6th inst. of which the following are copies:

SIR,

You will be pleased to acquaint the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that since my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind shifted in a most violent squall from the S. W. to the N. W. and N. and blew with such violence, and with so great a sea, as to render it impossible for any ship to have weighed her anchor. The wind and sea were even so violent as to oblige many ships to let go a second anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithstanding they were riding with two cables an end; and, by the morning, to the southward of west.

On the 30th of last month the wind having come to the northward, we passed into the Sound, with the fleet, but not before I had assured myself of the hostile intentions of the Danes, to oppose our passage, as the papers marked 1, 2, 3 and 4, will prove; after this intercourse, there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to resist.

After anchoring about five or six miles from the island of Huin, I reconnoitred with vice-admiral lord Nelson, and rear-admiral Graves, the formidable line of ships, radeaus, pontoons, galleys, fire-ships and gun-boats, flanked and supported by the extensive batteries on the two islands, called the Crowns; the largest of which was mounted with from fifty to seventy pieces of cannon: these were again commanded by two ships of 70 guns, and a large frigate of the inner road of Copenhagen, and two 64 gun ships (without masts) were moored on the flat, on the starboard side of the entrance into the arsenal.

The day after the wind being southerly, we again examined their position and came to the resolution of attacking them from the southward.

Vice-admiral lord Nelson, having offered his services for conducting the attack, had some days before we entered the Sound, shifted his flag to the Elephant, and after having examined and buoyed the outer channel of the middle ground, his lordship proceeded with the 12 ships of the line named in the margin,* all the frigates, bombs, fire-ships, and all the small vessels, and that evening anchored off Draco point to make his disposition for the attack, and wait for the wind to the southward.

* *Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona, Edgar, Russel, Ganges, Glatton, Isis, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, Ardent.*

It was agreed between us, that the remaining ships with me should weigh at the same moment his lordship did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four ships of the line that lay at the entrance of the arsenal; as also to cover our disabled ships as they came out of action.

I have now the honour to enclose a copy of vice-admiral lord Nelson's report to me of the action on the 2d instant. His lordship has stated so fully the whole of his proceedings on that day, as only to leave me the opportunity to testify my entire acquiescence and testimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was supported throughout the line.

Was it possible for me to add any thing to the well-earned renown of lork Nelson, it would be by asserting, that his exertions, great as they have here tofore been, never were carried to a higher pitch of zeal for his country's service.

I have only to lament, that the sort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow passage, excluded the ships, particularly under my command, from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour; but I can, with great truth, assert, that the same spirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and I trust that the contest in which we were engaged, will, on some future day, afford them an occasion of shewing that the whole were inspired with the same spirit, had the field been sufficiently extensive to have brought it into action.

It is with the deepest concern I mention the loss of captains Mosse and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers, and whose loss, as I am well informed, will be sensibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former a wife and children, and the latter an aged mother.

From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompson on former occasions, the naval service will have to regret the loss of the future exertions of that brave officer, whose leg was shot off.

For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their lordships to captain Otway, who was with lord Nelson in the latter part of the action, and able to answer any questions that may be thought necessary to put to him. A return of the killed and wounded you will receive herewith.

I have the honour to be, &c.
H. PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occasion will be sent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot close this without acquainting their lordships, that captain Mosse being killed very early in the action, lieut. John Yellund continued it with the greatest spirit and good conduct; I must therefore, in justice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their lordships favour.

April 17.

The first effect which has resulted from our victory over the Danish fleet, has been the removal of the sequestration upon British property at Hamburg. The Danish troops are also quitting the city.

The Danish ships which were destroyed in the action of the 2d, were cut down ships of the line and floating batteries. The remainder of the Danish fleet is in the harbour. When captain Otway, however, came away, our bomb vessels were so disposed, as to be able to bombard the fleet and the city with great effect.

It now remains to be seen whether the Danes will risk the renewal of hostilities. Undoubtedly the death of Paul must produce a considerable influence upon their councils and conduct, unless the communication of that event be accompanied with an assurance from the new emperor, that he will not abandon the northern confederacy. Perhaps our opinion upon that subject is different from that of other persons. The release of the British seamen detained in Russia proves that his Imperial majesty disapproves that part of the conduct of his predecessor; but it will be recollected that the cause of that proceeding was not the northern confederacy, but the refusal of Great-Britain to cede Malta.

When the last accounts were dispatched from Copenhagen, the negotiation was still going on, but nothing had transpired to enable any one to judge whether Denmark would accede to our proposals, one of which was known to be the abandonment by Denmark of the northern confederacy. Perhaps she wishes to ascertain whether she is to expect naval assistance from Russia and Sweden. His Swedish majesty is represented as the most determined and active supporter of the coalition. He was expected at Copenhagen to concert measures with the prince of Wirtemburg, who has been appointed governor of the Danish capital. It is now said that the ice prevented the Swedish fleet from sailing from Carlscrone. Still, however, whatever may be the sentiments or intentions of Sweden, we cannot suppose that Denmark will renew the contest. Our fleet is so disposed that it commands the remainder of the Danish fleet and Copenhagen, and can lay them both in ashes. The Danes have certainly behaved with much gallantry; they returned our fire with great vigour and briskness, and did not yield till almost all the crews were killed, and their guns rendered useless.

We mentioned a rumour in circulation yesterday, that Prussia had abandoned her designs upon Hanover. Some articles from Bremerlehe and Cuxhaven mention, that the march of the Prussian army had been stopped. But we feel no reason for giving credit to these assertions. The Prussian troops were ordered into Hanover after the intelligence of the death of the emperor had reached that city. Indeed the character of the Prussian cabinet, cautious and tardy in conceiving, but determined and persevering in the execution of its plans, does not justify us in supposing that it would hastily abandon so favourite a project. Prussia and France, and indeed every power in Europe, must, we should think, have been prepared to expect that the power of such a sovereign as Paul, in such a country, was not likely to be very lasting.

By letters received from Trieste, we learn, that the English have taken Corfu.

On the 5th the Danish troops, under the command of prince Frederick of Hesse, took possession of Lubec.

April 15.

A messenger yesterday to government, with a similar communication to count Woronzow, Russian ambassador, confirms the death of Paul, noticed in our yesterday's paper. It is the mere statement of the fact, mentioning, that the emperor went to bed apparently well the 11th March, Old Stile, and was found dead next morning, the 12th, or 24th New Stile.

Paris papers to the 13th instant, were received at our office this morning between three and four o'clock. In our cursory view, we find, by a letter from Berlin, March 29th, that field-marshal the duke of Brunswick has accepted the command of the army destined to occupy the electorate of Hanover; and that these troops had already passed the frontiers. The Moniteur states, that prince Adolphus and lord Carysfort had been actively employed to retard their hostile operations, but that his Prussian majesty had persisted in his resolution.

In a letter received yesterday, written by doctor Rogerson, the physician of the emperor, to Mr. Bonar, a respectable Russian merchant in Broad-street, it is stated, that his Imperial majesty died suddenly of an apoplexy, on the night between the 11th and 12th March (O. S.) or the 23d and 24th (N. S.) and that the Czarowitz, Alexander, was immediately proclaimed emperor. Dr. Rogerson sent a copy of the proclamation issued by the younger czar on his ascending the throne. This proclamation, we understand, throws no light on the conduct which the new government may adopt. It was reported that the English prisoners in Russia had been set at liberty. The above intelligence has had a considerable effect in raising the funds.

The king of Sweden was, during the whole cannonade, a spectator of the passage of the English through the Sound.

In the course of the last week there arrived at Greenock three vessels from America, with 3800 barrels of flour and meal, 600 bushels of wheat, and 100 barrels pork.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Tuesday, April 14.

NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The chancellor of the exchequer (Mr. Addington)—"In answer to a question put by an hon. gentleman, yesterday, I stated a ground of expectation, that to-morrow I should have it in command to present a communication from his majesty, on the subject of the disputes subsisting between this country and the northern powers. I now wish to apprise the house, that intelligence has since been received from the north, in consequence of which it has not been thought desirable at present to make such a communication."

April 18.

Copy of the proclamation of the new emperor of Russia, on his accession to the throne.

"We, by the grace of God, Alexander the first, emperor and Autocrator of all the Russias, &c. &c. declare to all our faithful subjects,

"It has pleased the decrees of the Almighty to shorten the life of our beloved parent sovereign emperor Paul Petrovitz, who died suddenly by apoplectic stroke, at night between the 11th and 12th day of this month. We, on receiving the hereditary Imperial throne of the Russias, do receive also at the same time the obligation to govern the people committed unto us by the Almighty, according to the laws and the heart of her who rests in God, our august grand-mother sovereign empress, Catharine the

great, whose memory will be dear for ever to us, and the whole country. Following the steps of her wise intentions, we hope to arrive at the object of carrying Russia to the summit of glory, and to procure an uninterupted happiness to all our faithful subjects, whom we hereby invite to seal their fidelity to us by the oath, before the face of all seeing God, whose assistance we implore to grant us power to support the weight now resting upon us.

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 12th March, O. S. 1801."

Some accounts arrived yesterday, brought by his royal highness prince Adolphus, landed on Thursday at Yarmouth, that give the most favourable account of the progess of the negotiation carrying on between lord Nelson and the prince royal of Denmark, which has for its object the restoration of a perfect good understanding with all our ancient maritime allies of the north.

The account of the evacuation of the Hanoverian territory by the Prussians, we apprehend, was rather premature.

April 15.

DEATH of PAUL.

The report of the death of the emperor of Russia, which we mentioned in our paper of yesterday, proves to be well founded; but so many falsehoods have been circulated respecting the fate of his majesty, we at first received it with suspicion. It appears that on the 23d ult. his Imperial majesty went to rest as usual, and next morning was found lifeless in his bed, having died, as it is given out, in an apoplectic fit; but, as is suspected, by violent means, some say poison. He had disgusted or affronted all his nobles and officers, taking them into favour one day, and disgracing them the next. His tyranny had left him no friends; he was universally hated; every individual was afraid of becoming the victim of his caprice. The history and practice of the Russian court pointed out his fate; he himself dreaded it, and seldom slept twice in the same room. The present event was foreseen, and predicted by persons in this country, the best informed on Russian affairs.

His eldest son, Alexander, was immediately proclaimed emperor; and he commenced his reign by issuing an ukase, or proclamation, which was read on Change, announcing, "that as it had pleased God to take his father, who died in an apoplectic fit, the government devolved on him; that he would rule with justice, and follow the maxims of his illustrious grand-mother; by which means he hoped to conduct his people to happiness and glory!"

Among other steps the new emperor, Alexander, dispatched a messenger to count Woronzow, in this country, re-appointing him ambassador from Russia. The messenger came over from Hamburg in the Dolphin packet, captain Hearne, (without a mail) and arrived in London about 8 o'clock on Monday night. His dispatches were delivered to the chaplain of the Russian legation, in Harley-street, and an express was immediately sent off to count Woronzow, at Southampton.

The messenger brought a letter from M. Vander Pahlen, the Russian secretary of state, to lord Hawkesbury, our minister for foreign affairs, acquainting him with the event, and assuring him it was the wish of the emperor to re-establish the relations of amity between Russia and England. A letter was also brought, written by the emperor Alexander himself to our king, full of the most conciliatory expressions—Mr. Shairpe, our late consul in Russia, but now in London, is said to have received passports and to have been intreated to return immediately. The British seamen have been set at liberty by the new emperor, and the sequestration taken off British property including ships.—In consequence of this intelligence, merchants, who a week ago would have sold their property in Russia for ten per cent. yesterday refused fifty: the greatest joy prevailed in the mercantile world. No happier event could have occurred for it than the death of Paul. The funds rose nearly two per cent. and the speedy dissolution of the northern confederacy was regarded as certain.

ELSINEUR, April 7.

Our government has sent to admiral Nelson its *ultimatum*, with respect to the proposals he has made, which, as we are assured, is, that Denmark will never recede from the convention of neutrality, and if this must be a condition of peace, lord Nelson may recommence hostilities as soon as he pleases: Denmark will defend herself to the last extremity.

Persons who have returned from the English fleet say, it is impossible to describe how much it is damaged; ours does not make a better appearance. But against such a superiority!!!——

Yesterday a Swedish officer arrived here from Landscrona, who brought to our commandant a quantity of papers, found on board an English boat on the Swedish coast; they belong to admiral Nelson himself. His journal to the 1st of April is among them.

This morning about six o'clock an English cutter brig, with a flag of truce from the English fleet, sailed from the Sound.

HAMBURG, April 3.

We have advice here, that a British squadron or flotilla has made its appearance off the Danish fortress of Gluckstadt, to bombard it. Should this happen, the Danes will perhaps find themselves induced to quit Hamburg.

It is true, that they are so afraid on the Elbe, that, by order of the Danish admiralty, all the tops or buoys have been taken out of the Elbe, and the lights are no longer put up at Heligoland. Near Cuxhaven too, they have destroyed the beacon raised by the senate of Hamburg, at an expence of 80,000 marcs banco.

The citizens of Altona rejoice much at the oppression which the unoffending Hamburgers must daily suffer from the Danish intruders. The latter have now seized every gate and military station, and threaten to seize the senate house and bank.

Though prince Charles of Hesse promises in his manifesto, to protect the trade, privileges and properties of this place, yet he belies his professions every day.

Yesterday the senate and citizens were assembled till a late hour at night, to take into consideration new exactions made by the Danes, viz. to permit the sequestration of all British property, with the threats of military violence. This the senate was forced to comply with; but, thank God, very little will be found here, as most of the merchants had time to send their goods and effects to Leipsic, where they are in safety. The houses of Messrs. Thornton and Power, Blacker, Thompson, Sturtevant, &c. will be the greatest losers.

This peremptory order was accompanied by a requisition of shoes, boots, linen and regimentals for 12,000 Danish troops, who are half naked and almost famished. The expence will amount to near 500,000 marks.

The prince of Hesse farther demands a daily pay of four-pence for 12,000 soldiers, which would make the sum of 2,000,000 of banco marcs per annum.

Nothing can exceed the astonishment with which these demands have been received; but the senate and citizens have not as yet taken an ultimate resolution on the subject, and will have another assembly to-morrow.

Last Wednesday night a great number of the Danish troops broke up from hence in great haste, and near 500 horses were put in requisition to transport their baggage. Whither they are gone is not yet known, but they seem much alarmed about Gluckstadt.

There is certain advice from Berlin of the 31st ult. that lord Carysfort is preparing for his departure.

The king of Prussia is going to send a commission to Hamburg, to co-operate in settling the demands of the Danish government, of whose conduct to this city his majesty has expressed the fullest approbation.

On the 1st instant, the Prussian minister of state, count Schulenberg, arrived at Hanover, to make arrangements for the Prussian troops, who are to occupy that electorate entirely. The regency of Hanover has received a requisition to submit to all the dispositions of the Prussians, in which case the country should be treated in a friendly manner; if not they must expect the consequences resulting from a contrary conduct.

The court of Berlin was about to issue a manifesto against the elector of Hanover, and most of the regiments have received orders to march.

HANOVER, April 8.

To-day the first Prussian troops entered Hamelu and the vicinity, and took possession of fort George.

HANOVERIAN STATES, April 8.

By the convention dated the 3d, the regency of Hanover have agreed with the Prussian counsellor of state, Schulenberg, to make no opposition to the entrance of the Prussian troops; his Prussian majesty promising to protect the constitution of the state and the property of individuals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 1.

On the 29th the Turkish fleet sailed from Beschitzrasch for Egypt. It consists of 4 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 65 gun-boats, and will be joined by many others at Rhodes. Six Turkish ships of the line are already cruising off Egypt, where admiral Keith will soon arrive with 60 ships of war of different rates.

Commodore Sir Sidney Smith will command a corps of 3000 soldiers in the expedition against Egypt. The harbour of Alexandria is blockaded by admiral Bickerton.

The new republic of the Seven United Islands, in the Archipelago, has been acknowledged by the English.

The fleet of the captain Pacha will soon be re-inforced by another division of four Turkish ships under Ingha Bey. The Turkish fleet will join the English under lord Keith.

The English fleet sailed from Marmora for Egypt ten days since. As a great sickness prevails on board the fleet, it left 1000 sick at Rhodes. The troops under gen. Abercrombie, in this expedition, amount to between 9 and 10,000 men.

March 10.

The fleet of the captain Pacha is arrived at Rhodes. Admiral Keith, who, on the 13th ult. was still at Rhodes, is expected to make a landing in Egypt about the 28th.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.

The day before yesterday a number of our brave warriors, killed in the battle of the 2d instant, were buried with great solemnity. The body guard of the prince royal, with its chief, several admirals, navy officers, clergymen, and a number of other persons walked in the procession through the city, to the naval burying ground, where the noble defenders of their king and country were interred. A dirge, composed by three of our best poets, sung before, during, and after the ceremony, heightened the solemnity of the funeral, after which five young women bestrewed the tombs with flowers. His majesty has appointed a committee for investigating the circumstances, and inquiring into the number of the wounded and widows and orphans of the slain, in the battle of the 2d, who are likewise to receive the very liberal subscriptions made for the relief of these people, and to make proposals for their support. The royal family reside at Rosenburg, except the prince royal, who remains at Ameliaburg, to be near our roads.

There is still but one voice here: "We will stand or fall, like our brethren of the 2d of April, if honourable terms of peace are not proposed."

Admiral Nelson admits his loss is very great. He told the aid-de-camp Lenobolin, who waited on him respecting the flag of truce, that "the French fought bravely, but that they could not have stood an hour the fight the Danes had maintained for four. I have been in 105 engagements (said he) in the course of my life, but that to-day was the most terrible of all." Men's minds are prodigiously wrought up, and every body exclaims—We will fight and die, like our brethren of the 2d of April, rather than submit to degrading terms.—"When Nelson landed he was surrounded by the populace, some viewed him in solemn silence, others cried, no peace!"

HAMBURG, April 10.

Mr. Pitcairn, the American consul, has protested against the pulling up the buoys in the Elbe, and declares, that he considers the Danish government as accountable for every loss which American ships may sustain in consequence. This spirited application has, it is said, had the desired effect.

LONDON, April 8.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Otto had a long conference with his majesty's minister for the foreign department, in which he communicated dispatches, received in the morning from his government, accompanied by an official note, renewing the request already offered, that the negotiations should be opened in London, and soliciting passports for persons nominated by the chief consul.

It is thought his majesty's servants will feel the less difficulty in advising him to acquiesce in this reiterated desire of the French government, as the dispatches of Mr. Otto have removed, in a great degree, the doubts that might have been entertained, either of the sincerity, or the moderation, of his court.

The basis of the treaty is distinctly agreed upon between the contracting powers, and is calculated to give satisfaction, and secure the true interests of both nations, without any violation of the respective feelings, or avowed objects of either.

Passports are making out at the foreign office for M. M. Joseph Buonaparte, De Gayot, and Maret. A communication will be made to the lord mayor in the course of this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

By the ship Harry, Boyd, from Lisbon, we learn, that the war between Portugal and Spain had not commenced; that the "two hostile armies were *looking at each other*, but not a blow had been struck on either side." It was the general opinion at Lisbon, that a reconciliation would be effected.

The following article is a few days later from Lisbon, than the intelligence by the Harry.—

Latest from PORTUGAL.

BOSTON, May 13.

Yesterday arrived the schooner John, captain Edwards, from Lisbon, 38 days.—He informs, that when he sailed there was a prospect of an accommodation between Spain and Portugal; and that a courier had arrived at the court of Lisbon, announcing the approach of an ambassador from Madrid:—That the British troops and subjects were preparing to embark immediately; and that the expedition fitting out in England to aid Portugal had been counter-ordered. We feel confident an accommodation has taken place; that the *sine qua non*, dictated by Buonaparte, has been the exclusion of the British from the Portuguese territories; and shutting the ports of that kingdom against their vessels; and in addition thereto, that Portugal adds another link to the long chain of Gallic heavy laden tributaries.

By an arrival from the coast of Africa, we learn, that the British have made an unsuccessful attack on Senegal, and lost a sloop of war.

MEDITERRANEAN COMMERCE.

It is extraordinary that our government has not yet caused official publication to be made of the state of our affairs with the dey of Tripoli. Merchants are extremely anxious for correct information on the subject. A very large amount of American property is now afloat in the Mediterranean—and hundreds of our valuable seamen are there employed. If the dey of Tripoli is as hostile as he is represented, no time should be lost in dispatching frigates to afford all the protection possible to our vessels—Some of the exposed property and persons might certainly be preserved. There should be no delay to collect a squadron: A single frigate might be of very great service. If the Tripolitans are more pacific than we are told, government should announce it, and remove the distressing apprehensions of thousands variously interested, and enable merchants to resume their trade to the Mediterranean.

May 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the north of Ireland, dated March 19.

"The situation of the poor here is more distressing than you can imagine—provisions more than four times their usual value—labourers wages, unfortunate

ly, one third leſs than in times of plenty. I am well aſſured many have a ſtruggle to exiſt: Our ſtreets are filled with the greateſt objects of charity, and the widows of the ſoldier and rebel are relieved from the ſame hand—but abundant indeed muſt be the ſtore to fill the mouth of every object of pity! Would to God the rich were as bounteous as they are enabled! But thoſe who ſtroll from door to door are well in compariſon to thoſe who remain in their houſes, till weakened by a want of the neceſſaries of life, are unable to crawl after a mere ſupport of nature.

"There will be a greater emigration to your happy ſhores this year than ever known, I think—numbers already apply to go out as bound for three or four years for their paſſage. I ſincerely hope they may find a ſhelter from oppreſſion and poverty.

"As to political news here there is little, but a general diſſatisfaction at the union buſineſs. I am ſorry to ſay, ſuch is the impreſſion made, that many who riſked life and property in the late troubles, would not now take the field in ſupport of their government. We have already got a Scotch primate; 5000 Dutch troops; alſo a regiment of Germans, to prepare us for the aſſeſs tax; and I think you have reaſon to rejoice you have removed from here. I think the proſpect before the riſing generation but a gloomy one."

WASHINGTON, May 15.

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the preſident of the United States.

Albert Gallatin, ſecretary of the treaſury.

Henry Potter, judge of the 5th circuit.

John Monroe, of Virginia, attorney for the weſtern diſtrict of Virginia.

Thomas Sumpter, jun. ſecretary of the legation to the French republic.

George Gilpin, judge of the orphans court of Alexandria county.

George Dent has reſigned the office of marſhal for Patowmack.

May 18.

Yeſterday commodore Dale took leave of the preſident, and this morning proceeded to Hampton, to take command of the ſquadron.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

A London paper of March 30 ſays—A great number of the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud lately had a deſign of quitting their country and emigrating to America. Conſiderable pains have been taken to divert them from this deſign.

May 22.

We refer our readers to the mail head of this day for very late and important advices from London, received by the way of New-York—by which it appears,

That the Engliſh fleet under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, obtained a deciſive victory over the Danes off Copenhagen, on the 2d of April, in which lord Nelſon outdid all his former actions—

Both houſes of the Imperial parliament have paſſed a vote of thanks to lord Nelſon, Sir Hyde Parker, col. William Stewart, the captains, officers and ſeamen of the fleet, "concerned in the late glorious victory, obtained over the Danes, before Copenhagen." And "that monuments be erected in St. Paul's cathedral, to the memory of thoſe gallant officers, captains Riou and Moſſe, who glorioufly fell in the engagement."

That a capitulation was going forward for the ſurrender of the remaining ſhips of the Daniſh navy; which was likely to prove ſucceſsful; the bombs of the Engliſh being placed in ſuch a ſituation as to deſtroy Copenhagen at pleaſure—

That the emperor, Paul of Ruſſia, died on the 25th of March, and is ſucceeded by his ſon Alexander. It is expected this event will produce a deciſive alteration in the principles and meaſures of Ruſſia with reſpect to the northern confederacy, the new emperor having unequivocally declared his readineſs to enter into a treaty for peace with England—

That the death of Paul was communicated to the firſt conſul on the 12th ultimo—

That on the 16th ultimo, M. Otto received diſpatches from Paris by extraordinary couriers, having received three in 24 hours from the French government—

That a Britiſh army of 12,000 men, had arrived at Suez from the Eaſt-Indies—

That flour was at from 88 to 91s. the American barrel—

That the Britiſh houſe of commons, on the 17th of April, fixed the 3d reading of the corn bounty bill for the ſucceeding Monday—and

That 3 per cent conſols were up to 61 1-4 and in conſequence of the late victory, omniums roſe to 11 above par.

It was yeſterday ſtrongly reported, that Sir John Borlaſe Warren had fallen in with Gantheaume's ſquadron in the Mediterranean, and taken ſeven ſhips of the line, as alſo a numerous convoy of tranſports that had accompanied it, bound for Alexandria. It was further ſaid, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie having defeated one diviſion of the French army under Menou, the latter had propoſed to capitulate for the evacuation of Egypt. We could not trace either of theſe rumours to their ſource.

[*Public Ledger of April* 18.]

The Philadelphia, Bliſs, has arrived at Philadelphia with London news to the 13th April. The particulars by this arrival, which we forbear to copy, are of but little importance, compared with thoſe we this day lay before our readers. They ſtate, however, that large reinforcement were ſailing to join Sir H. Parker in the Cattegat, where they will not probably be wanting—that France and Naples had finally concluded a peace, the latter ceding the iſland of Elba to the former for ever—that a truce has been concluded between France and Portugal for 4 months—that Gantheaume's ſquadron left Toulon on the 17th March, but having deſcried Sir J. B. Warren, returned on the 19th, where they were blockaded by the latter—that the iſland of Zante, together with 5 Ruſſian ſhips lying there, had been captured by gen. Abercrombie, reſpecting whoſe operations in Egypt accounts at that time were uncertain and contradictory—and finally, that wheat, flour and rice, had conſiderably fallen in the Engliſh market.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 15th April, to a gentleman of this city.

"All the ports of the North are open to us. Paul is no more, and the Daniſh fleet is all our own. In ſhort, every thing that any one could wiſh, has fallen out to our advantage."

Napper Tandy, who was tried in Ireland, found guilty, and ſentenced to ſuffer death on the 4th of May, has received the king's pardon.

Annapolis, May 28.

IMPORTANT.

By an arrival at New-York from Briſtol, London dates, 5 days later than in the preceding columns, have been received. From theſe it appears, that the French, in Egypt, under the command of Menou, attacked and defeated gen. Abercrombie, killing 3000 and taking 600 priſoners; among the latter is gen. Abercrombie himſelf.—Theſe accounts come through different channels.—An armiſtice, for 14 weeks, has been concluded between England and Denmark.

China, Glaſs, and Queen's ware Store.

THE ſubſcriber informs the public, that he has juſt received, and for ſale, at his ſtore between Mr. Munroe's and Mr. Wilkins's, a general and complete aſſortment of the above articles, which are too numerous to give in detail, but amongſt which are, ſome ſets of handſome china, in boxes, elegant cut wines, tumblers, goblets, decanters, &c. &c. He expects to receive in a ſhort time from Philadelphia, another aſſortment of glaſs and china, amongſt which there will be ſets of cups and ſaucers, which will be ſold by themſelves; being determined to keep up a regular and complete aſſortment of every article in the line, the public will always find them of the beſt quality, and on the loweſt terms.

He has juſt received excellent brandy, gin, ſpirit, loaf and brown ſugar, coffee, chocolate, teas, &c. &c.

WILLIAM W. BREWER.

May 27, 1801. 1

In CHANCERY, May 25, 1801.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by SAMUEL MOALE, truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of SAMUEL HEPBURN, mortgaged to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, ſhall be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the 15th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, or ſerved on the ſaid Samuel Hepburn, before the end of June next.

The report ſtates, that a tract of land, in Montgomery county, called the HERMITAGE, containing ſeven hundred acres, was ſold for fifteen hundred pounds, current money.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

1

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers, appointed by law, having this day, agreeably to advertiſement, opened books for receiving ſubſcriptions for a bridge to be erected over the Eaſtern Branch, and the ſame being fully ſubſcribed, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the ſtockholders is requeſted to be held at Tunnicliff's hotel, in the City of Waſhington, on the ſecond Monday in July next, for the purpoſe of electing five directors for managing the concerns of ſaid company.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud'n.
THOMAS LAW,
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
GEORGE WALKER.

Waſhington city, May 1, 1801.

2

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM SEFTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL WATKINS, Executor.

May 18, 1801. 2

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JOHN SMITH, ſenior, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 18th day of November next, they may otherwiſe be excluded by law from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1801.

2 BENNET WALKER, Adminiſtrator de bonis non.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about the firſt of January laſt, negro JENNY, upwards of forty years of age, ſhe was formerly the property of Mr. THOMAS JONES, of this county, from whom I purchaſed her when ſhe had been upwards of twelve months run away, and was during part of that time in the neighbourhood of Herring Bay, where ſhe may be lurking at this time, or ſhe may have endeavoured to get off to the Suſquehanna, where ſhe has a mother living with Mr. Philip Thomas. Alſo, negro TOM, who calls himſelf TOM PEEL, run away about the third inſtant, he went off with permiſſion to look for the above negro Jenny, who he claims as his wife. Whoever will take up ſaid negroes, and ſecure them in any gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive for negro Jenny EIGHT DOLLARS, and for negro Tom TWELVE DOLLARS, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

2 FREDERICK SKINNER.

Calvert county, April 28, 1801.

THERE are at the ſubſcriber's plantation, near the Governor's Bridge, two ſtray MARES, one a bay, about thirteen hands two inches high, three years old, bob-tail, cut mane and fore-top, foxed ears, and ſhod before; the other mouſe coloured, twelve hands high, about eight years old, ſwitch tail, full mane, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, and branded on the near thigh with the letter S. The owner or owners may have them on proving property and paying charges.

2 JOSEPH POWELL.

Prince-George's county, May 15, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of WILLIAM SWANN, late of Charles county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the firſt day of October next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1801.

3 X WILLIAM MORRISS.

MAIL STAGE.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has commenced running a ſtage between Centre-Ville, in Queen-Anne's county, on the eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, to the city of Waſhington, by the way of Queen's-town, Shirk-town, and Broad Creek, Kent-Iſland, to Annapolis, twice a week, to wit: Leave Centre-Ville every Monday and Thurſday morning about five o'clock, and arrive early ſaid day in Annapolis; leave Annapolis every Tueſday and Friday morning about ſix o'clock, and arrive at Centre-Ville ſaid day in the afternoon. Line of ſtages to Waſhington City from Annapolis takes paſſengers from my ſtage on Tueſday, and any paſſengers that may leave the city of Waſhington on Thurſday will get a ready paſſage in my ſtage on Friday morning. The fare for each paſſenger from Centre-Ville to Annapolis, or from Annapolis to Centre-Ville, is two dollars and twenty-five cents, way paſſengers five cents per mile. The ſubſcriber hopes to meet with encouragement from a generous public, as he has provided himſelf with a good ſtage and horſes, together with a ſober and careful driver. The ſubſcriber has a ſtage to leave Eaſton, by the way of Centre-Ville, twice a week to Cheſter-town, there connects with a line to Philadelphia three times a week, ſo that travellers will not be detained from going to any part, as the ſubſcriber has at all times private ſingle and double carriages to hire to any part of the line. Four packets running to Baltimore every week, ſo that a paſſage is always ſure.

RICHARD NEWMAN.

Centre-Ville, April 1, 1801. 4

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of LAND, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, ſituated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the beſt ſhad and herring fiſheries. The title indiſputable. The land will be ſhewn to any perſon applying to Mr. WILLIAM TILLARD, to whom it joins. For terms apply to

THOMAS TILLARD.

P. S. I have for ſale 50 hogſheads of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price. T. T.

March 20, 1801. X

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JOHN MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed; he therefore requeſts all perſons who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in, according to law, and all thoſe who are in any manner indebted are deſired to make payment, to

3X RICHARD JACOB, jun. adminiſtrator.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

G. DUVALL,

IF elected, will ſerve as an elector of the ſenate. This information is given to contradict a report that he is not a candidate for that appointment.

For SALE.

A LARGE broad wheel ox cart, a new one complete, two horſe ditto, a wheat fan, chopping box, and a variety of other excellent farming utenſils. For terms apply to

7 WILLIAM SMITH, Primroſe-Hill, near Annapolis.

CITY TAVERN,
Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received ſince his commencing his preſent buſineſs, and aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to honour him with their cuſtom. His houſe is now completely provided with every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and he ſolicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, diſtinct from his tavern, in a handſome ſtyle, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himſelf with the beſt hay and oats, he will take horſes to ſtand at livery, on the loweſt terms. He has alſo laid in a large quantity of ice for the ſummer ſeaſon.

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for caſh on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has juſt removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above buſineſs. He aſſures the public, that every exertion will be uſed to deſerve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every deſcription.

N. B. Warranted watches, and ſome faſhionable articles in the jewellery line, for ſale.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,
With a copious INDEX,
In two volumes,
Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,
Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber preſents his moſt reſpectful compliments to thoſe indebted to him, and earneſtly ſolicits payment of their reſpective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and aſſures them, that nothing leſs than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indiſpenſable obligation he is under of paying his juſt debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
Paſſed November Seſſion, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſſumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, ſevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S
Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crea, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated*
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render in ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FFVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,
And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing,

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath,* that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſe, with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW
CONVERSATION CARDS,
In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.